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Bulloch Times

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TILLMAN HANDS OUT WARM REBUKE TO MEYER

SAYS REPUBLICANS ARE
RESPONSIBLE FOR POSI-
TION OUR NAVY HOLDS
NOW.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Secretary Daniels was praised as "one of the greatest secretaries the navy ever had" and former Secretary Meyer was assailed by Chairman Tillman of the senate naval committee in a speech on "the truth about the navy."

Senator Tillman took Mr. Meyer to task for his recent declaration before the National Security League that "the fundamental defect of the navy department is that it has no brain and no efficient military organization."

"Mr. Meyer forgets," said Senator Tillman, "if he ever knew, that at the time he left the navy department the service was nearly six thousand short of the authorized enlisted complement; that 46 per cent of the men discharged in good standing were then leaving the navy, while 85 per cent are now re-enlisting; that during his incumbency there were 10,360 desertions. Mr. Meyer needed men and did the best he knew to get them, and yet he left the navy nearly six thousand short. Yet he has the cheek to hold his successor responsible for conditions which are due absolutely to his own short-comings as secretary."

"It may be necessary to transfer midshipmen in tents, for the naval academy will be filled to overflowing if the recommendations of Secretary Daniels are adopted by congress. The emergency is too pressing, in my opinion, to wait for any building program at all."

"I myself would like to see three midshipmen for each senator and congressman instead of two. But surely, no sensible, honest man can blame the present secretary for the shortage in officers."

"Not only has the authorized enlistment long since been obtained, but there is a large waiting list. There is less envy and more efficiency, co-operation and co-ordination of the whole department than I have ever seen in it before. 10,360 desertions while Mr. Meyer was secretary, there have been only 4,375 since his successor entered office."

"The head of the navy himself is not a pampered and petted darling of inherited wealth, but a red-blooded, upstanding, forward-looking American who is a graduate in the hard school of experience and a practical man with wholesome ideas."

"His religion, in a political sense, is that the door of opportunity shall be thrown wide open so that every man may have an equal chance to rise as high as his hopes and merits entitle him to. I predict that Josephus Daniels will go down in history as one of the greatest secretaries the navy has ever had. Paying no attention to political or social influences, he has selected as his lieutenants as brilliant a group of officers as the naval service affords."

"Full eight months before Mr. Meyer delivered his remarkable lament over the utter absence of concrete war plans, there was established the office of naval operations for the purpose of meeting exactly that need; and the duties and responsibilities and authority of the chief of naval operations embraced all the advantages of an Americanized general staff without any of the dangerous disadvantages which Mr. Meyer would import from Prussia."

"While Germany had already won second place, as shown in Von Meyer's first reports, he never could persuade his party to grant money enough to recover the lost ground," continued Senator Tillman. His predecessor, Mr. Metcalf, notified the country that we could not have a peace and place without more dreadnoughts, and Von Meyer's first report notified us that we were already displaced. His report for 1909, four years before his political demise, admits this. "It is true the program he recommended that year was quite respectable in size, but his party associates who are now clamoring for the democrats to make good republican deficiencies in a naval program

did not give him the money. So that it is proven beyond possibility of dispute that the republican party is solely responsible for our present status—lack of officers, lack of personnel, and lack of ships."

"It makes a great difference whether one is on the inside looking out, or whether he is on the outside looking in. When Mr. Von Meyer was in authority and must, perforce, answer to the American people for money spent by his department, he was winning about the 'economic limit set for the navy,' and was using constantly such words as 'the department recommends only.' Now that he is on the outside, a partisan desirous of displacing the responsible administration, which is recommending a consistent and continuous building program, such as was constantly urged upon Mr. Von L. Meyer, he is assuming the attitude of a finding and unreasoning critic, firing fault with others who succeeded where he himself failed."

PRICE OF RADIUM IS \$9,000,000 A POUND

EUROPEAN WAR ALMOST
ENDS TO THE PRO-
DUCTION AND MARKET
HAS COLLAPSED.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—More than \$9,000,000 a pound would be the price asked for radium that that quantity of the valuable metal available for sale at one time. Late in 1915 there was sold in this country one and one-half grams of radium (element) at the rate of \$120,000 a gram, according to a report issued to-day by the United States Geological Survey. The entire output of the United States last year, however, was only six grams, or about one-seventy-sixth of a pound.

The European war caused a great slump in the production of radium, as in 1914 there were 22.3 grams produced. "The United States has the largest known radium-bearing deposits in the world," says the Geological Survey, "and the market for radium is mostly in Europe, for, although Americans like to feel that they are sufficiently progressive to take hold of and use to the full new discoveries, inventions, and processes, yet the European nations are more advanced. Radiums have been buying and utilizing more of the radium produced. When the war began, therefore, causing European money to flow into other channels, the demand for radium fell off so greatly that there was practically no market for uranium ores in the early part of 1913, and very little market during any part of the year."

As the result of the collapse of the radium market, mining of radium-bearing ores except for such work as was necessary to hold claims, was nearly stopped. Through the efforts of the experts of the United States Bureau of Mines a process has been developed by which radium has been produced at a cost of \$37,599 a gram. The principal fields of the radium-bearing ores are in Colorado and Utah.

"The stockade was in command of Capt. Wirz, Swiss, who permitted us to form a court, select a judge and impanel a jury to try our prisoners. The court was elected judge of the court and the first day I tried fully 100 men for petty misdemeanors. The raiders soon saw we meant business and like men of today they wanted immunity. In a short time we had the ringleaders spotted and their trial was hastened."

"The trial lasted two days and finally the six raiders were found guilty of 'murder' of such crimes that made their presence among us intolerable. They were sentenced to death."

"We informed Gen. Winder of our intentions to carry out the death sentence, and like Pilate, he washed his hands of the affair and declined to take official notice of it."

"Father Hamilton, a priest who visited us often, was called to administer the last rites by the dying. The condemned men even then thought the whole thing was a hoax concocted to frighten them and they refused to believe we were in earnest until they were buried without their sight of the scaffold."

"We had everything ready and the nooses were quickly adjusted. But a man was stationed behind each prisoner and at the word we gave each man a shove. The drop was six feet. The hanging broke up rapidly. We formed a league among the better class of prisoners and were allowed to punish all offenders in the stockade."

WHAT CHILDREN NEED NOW
In spite of the best care mothers can give them this weather brings sickness to many children. T. Neureurer, Eau Claire, Wis., writes: "Foley's Honey and Tar cured my boy of a severe attack of croup. It was a wonder. Remedies had failed. It is a real remedy for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough." It stops in-trip-cough. For sale by BULLOCH DRUG CO.

A Distinctive Reason

What is the chief reason for the superiority of Royal Baking Powder?

There are several good reasons, but there is one which distinguishes Royal from other baking powders.

This reason, which every woman should know, is that Royal Baking Powder is made from cream of tartar, which comes from grapes. This means a healthful fruit origin. It means natural food as distinguished from mineral substitutes used in other baking powders.

There is no aluminum phosphate in Royal Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.
New York

"HANGING JUDGE" IS DEAD IN MISSOURI

PETE McCULLOUGH SENTENCED SIX FELLOW PRISONERS AT ANDERSONVILLE IN WAR.

Big Pete McCullough, 76 years of age, "the hanging judge" of Andersonville prison during the civil war, has just died at his home in Mexico, Mo., after a short illness with pneumonia. McCullough sentenced six of his fellow prisoners to death in the Andersonville stockade and personally assisted in carrying out the sentence, says the New York Sun.

The Union soldiers were charged with being ringleaders in raids when they stole the property of other prisoners, their valuables, and as McCullough expressed it, "they took our lives when they took our grub."

McCullough recently related to friends the story of the hanging as follows: "The raiders and they had everything their own way for nearly three months. We petitioned to the prison authorities and requested relief. They granted our request and sent in a body of armed men to whom we were taken to the stockade. In three hours we had rounded up 200 men, who were identified with all kinds of villainy. They were marched outside the stockade that they might receive a fair trial. In fact, the raiders begged to be taken out for fear of violence, as there were 35,000 prisoners in the stockade."

"The stockade was in command of Capt. Wirz, Swiss, who permitted us to form a court, select a judge and impanel a jury to try our prisoners. The court was elected judge of the court and the first day I tried fully 100 men for petty misdemeanors. The raiders soon saw we meant business and like men of today they wanted immunity. In a short time we had the ringleaders spotted and their trial was hastened."

"The trial lasted two days and finally the six raiders were found guilty of 'murder' of such crimes that made their presence among us intolerable. They were sentenced to death."

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FOR ROAD COMMISSIONER.

To the Voters of Bulloch County: I hereby announce myself a candidate for one of the places as road commissioner of Bulloch county at the 1916 primary, and I respectfully ask the support of my friends throughout the county, and pledge my best efforts to faithfully serve the people if elected.

JOHN C. PARRISH.

To the Voters of Bulloch County: At the solicitation of my friends I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election as County Commissioner in the coming Democratic primary. If elected I promise to discharge my duties as faithfully as I know how.

JOHN M. HENDRIX.

To the Voters of Bulloch County: Encouraged by the solicitation of friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for county commissioner, subject to the coming Democratic primary. I only promise to the people to do the best I can in their interest if elected. To this end I pledge my best efforts.

C. FINCH.

To the Voters of Bulloch County: I herewith offer myself a candidate for the office of county commissioner, subject to the approaching Democratic primary. I will appreciate the support of my friends throughout the county, and pledge my best efforts to faithfully serve the people if elected.

JOSHUA L. WILLIAMS.

To the Voters of Bulloch County: After careful consideration, I hereby announce my candidacy for road commissioner of Bulloch county, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic primary. I will appreciate your vote and I solicit the support of my friends throughout the county.

WALTER L. HENDRIX.

By the solicitation of my friends I hereby announce my candidacy for Road Commissioner of Bulloch county, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic primary. I will assure you that every vote will be appreciated, and if elected, I promise to perform the duties to the best of my ability.

DAN G. LANIER.

FOR TAX RECEIVER.

To the Voters of Bulloch County: At the solicitation of my friends I hereby announce my candidacy for Tax Receiver of Bulloch county, subject to the rules of the approaching Democratic primary. I will appreciate the support of my friends throughout the county, and pledge my best efforts to faithfully serve the people if elected.

HENRY J. AKINS.

Far County School Superintendent. To the Voters of Bulloch County: I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County School Superintendent of Bulloch county, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary, 1916. I appreciate the loyal support you have given me in the past, and I hope that my work has merited your approval and should I be honored with the office for a second term, I shall endeavor to be progressive and wide-awake in the interest of "For Better Schools for Bulloch County." I will appreciate your support.

B. R. ULLIFF.

To the Voters of Bulloch County: I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Schools, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary of 1916. I solicit the support of my friends throughout the county and if elected will strive to discharge the duties of the office conscientiously and diligently.

JAS. H. ST. CLAIR.

To the Voters of Bulloch County: Having been repeatedly urged by my friends to run for the race of County Superintendent of Schools, I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of County Superintendent of Schools, subject to the rules of the approaching Democratic primary. I am sure that my 15 years as a student in the best schools and colleges of our country, and my 20 years of successful experience as a teacher in both common and high schools, have given me sufficient training to handle the duties of the office with ease, and should the good people of Bulloch county choose me, I assure them that I will leave no stone unturned and that I will always have my application to such a degree that they will not regret having given me their support. I am in the race to win on merit alone, and I positively will not indulge in mud-slinging tactics and other unfair schemes against my opponents, as I am a friend to all, and expect to remain so, even if it causes me to lose out. I solicit the support of Bulloch's noble manhood to the race for superintendent of schools, and I will again ask you for support.

W. H. DELOACH.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

To the Voters of Bulloch County: Having an ambition to hold the office of county treasurer of Bulloch county for one term only, and having been encouraged by many friends to make the race for said office, I hereby announce myself a candidate for said office. The support of my friends will be greatly appreciated.

D. C. WHITE.

To the Voters of Bulloch County: I herewith announce my candidacy for the office of county treasurer of Bulloch county for one term only, and having been encouraged by many friends to make the race for said office, I hereby announce myself a candidate for said office. The support of my friends will be greatly appreciated.

T. C. WATERS.

To the Voters of Bulloch County: By the solicitation of my friends I hereby announce my candidacy for treasurer of Bulloch county, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic primary of 1916; and if I should be honored with the nomination it will be my duty to perform the duties of the office efficiently and faithfully.

MALLIE DEMARK.

To the Voters of Bulloch County: I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Solicitor of the City Court of Statesboro, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic primary. I am now serving my first term in office, and if elected again, I promise to perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

HOMER C. PARKER.

To the Voters of Bulloch County: At the earnest request of the people I am competent to fill the office, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Statesboro, subject to the Democratic primary to be held March 9th, 1916. I will perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

HENRY M. JONES.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

To the Voters of Bulloch County: At the solicitation of a number of friends, I am announcing myself a candidate for the office of tax collector of Bulloch county, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary 1916.

Should my candidacy meet with your favor, and I be nominated, I promise to discharge the duties of that office for you to the very best of my skill and knowledge, impartially, according to law.

P. R. McELVEEN.

To the Citizens of Bulloch County: I hereby announce my candidacy for Tax Collector subject to the rules of the Democratic primary, and I will appreciate the support of my friends.

JOHN W. DONALDSON.

To the Voters of Bulloch County: After careful consideration, I announce my candidacy for the office of Tax Receiver of Bulloch county, subject to the rules of the approaching Democratic primary. I will appreciate the support of my friends throughout the county, and pledge my best efforts to faithfully serve the people if elected.

FRED W. RODGES.

To the Citizens of Bulloch County: After due deliberation I hereby announce as a candidate for Tax Collector of Bulloch county, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary. Your support will be gratefully appreciated.

W. H. RUSHING.

FOR ORDINARY.

To the Voters of Bulloch County: I hereby announce myself a candidate for ordinary, subject to the Democratic primary of 1916. I shall appreciate the support of my friends, and pledge my best efforts to a faithful discharge of the duties of the office if elected.

J. W. WILLIAMS.

To the Voters of Bulloch County: From the encouragement received, I sincerely believe that most of you desire me to serve you again as your Ordinary, and I have a desire to serve our county in a capacity in which I know I can be of much benefit to all our people.

I therefore announce my candidacy for that office, subject to the Democratic primary, and respectfully ask your support.

SAM L. MOORE.

FOR SHERIFF.

To the Voters of Bulloch County: I take this method of announcing to the public that I am a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, subject to the Democratic primary, 1916. I am now serving my first term in this office, and I have sought to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and punctually, without favor or partiality to any of the people. It is my sincere purpose to make you the best Sheriff I am capable of making. I will appreciate any support you may give me.

Respectfully yours,
B. MALLARD.

To the Voters of Bulloch County: I announce my candidacy for the office of Sheriff, subject to the Democratic primary of 1916. I thank the people for the splendid work they gave me in 1915, and again ask you for support.

W. H. DELOACH.

FOR SOLICITOR CITY COURT.

To the Voters of Bulloch County: I take this method of announcing to the public that I am a candidate for the office of Solicitor of the City Court of Statesboro, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic primary, which is to be held next spring.

I propose to run a straightforward campaign, strict independence, and free from any personal bias, and assure you that every vote will be highly appreciated; and if elected, I promise to perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability, without fear, favor or affection.

Very respectfully,
J. R. ROACH.

To the Voters of Bulloch County: I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Solicitor of the City Court of Statesboro, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic primary. I am now serving my first term in office, and if elected again, I promise to perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

For the information of the people, I wish to say that the solicitor of the city court will be elected for two years.

My vote and influence will be appreciated.

Respectfully yours,
HOMER C. PARKER.

To the Voters of Bulloch County: At the earnest request of the people I am competent to fill the office, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Statesboro, subject to the Democratic primary to be held March 9th, 1916. I will perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

I appeal to you solely in the interest of the people. If you think I am the man for the place, vote for me and support me, and I shall strive to do my duty.

Respectfully submitted,
HENRY M. JONES.

FOR CLERK SUPERIOR COURT.

To the Voters of Bulloch County: I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court, subject to the next Democratic primary. I have been connected with the office as assistant clerk for about five years, and I feel that the experience that I have gained thereby has well qualified and fitted me for the place, which I need but a physical and financial standpoint. I intend to conduct my campaign in the most straightforward manner, and I will appreciate any vote cast for me or anything done in my behalf.

DAN N. RIGGS.

To the Voters of Bulloch County: I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of clerk of the Superior Court, subject to the Democratic primary of 1916. I feel that I am competent to take care of the office if elected, and will greatly appreciate any vote cast for me or any favor shown me in my race.

Respectfully,
J. L. ZETTEROWER.

FOR CORONER.

To the Voters of Bulloch County: I hereby announce my candidacy for re-election to the office of Coroner, subject to the Democratic primary. I will appreciate the support of every voter, and will strive to do my duty as in the past if elected.

Respectfully,
G. M. LOWE.

To the Voters of Bulloch County: I herewith offer myself a candidate for the office of Coroner of Bulloch county, subject to the rules of the approaching Democratic primary. I will appreciate the support of my friends throughout the county, and pledge my best efforts to faithfully serve the people if elected.

Respectfully,
T. C. PENNINGTON.

To the Voters of Bulloch County: I hereby announce my candidacy for Coroner of Bulloch county, subject to the will of the people as expressed in the Democratic primary. I have served you before in this capacity, and I trust that you will again honor me with your confidence.

Very truly,
D. G. STANFORD.

Established 1892—Incorporated 1905

STATESBORO, GEORGIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1916.

\$1.00 Per Year—Vol. 24, No. 48

NO HIGH SCHOOL; NO STREET PAVING

CITIZENS INSTRUCT THE
COUNCIL AGAINST THE
ISSUANCE OF BONDS.

No bonds for a high school and street paving in Statesboro. That was the verdict at the meeting of citizens last Thursday evening. Forty voters were present, and the vote against school bonds was 20 to 19; against street paving it was practically unanimous.

Not a very large representation of the city, it might be admitted, yet enough to indicate that there was opposition to the two propositions. All who favored bonds had been invited to come out and say so. If they were not present, it was their own fault. It may be judged, therefore, that a lack of interest was tantamount to opposition—for if the voters had been interested, they would have been present.

Statesboro is not opposed to improved school facilities; however, only no bonds must be issued for it.

By a right hearty vote, the citizens authorized the council and city school board to proceed with the improvement of our school facilities in any manner deemed desirable—by the enlargement of the present buildings; by the placing of partitions in the auditorium; by the renting of outside buildings if deemed expedient—in fact, any way that would just do so no bonds are issued.

The idea prevailing seemed to be that the council should borrow money at the banks for a short time and erect some additional buildings on the present location, to be added to later as occasion may demand.

The instructions given in the matter were not so much where to get the money and how to get it. Interwoven through all this maze, however, seemed to be a line of reasoning that there is really no need for more school quarters. The fact was brought to light and commented on that the attendance at present is somewhat less than it was three years or more ago at one time, since when four rooms have been added to the school.

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BULLOCH TIMES

Published Weekly by the
Bulloch Times Publishing Company.
SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

D. B. TURNER, Editor and Manager
Entered as second-class matter March 23, 1905, at the postoffice at Statesboro, Ga., under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1916.

"Blessed Are The Merciful"

The page advertisement of Mr. Homer C. Parker, in regard to the Frank case, which appears in this issue, makes public to a larger degree than many persons at present realize, the conditions which are said to be growing in Bulloch county—conditions which are deplored!

From its very beginning the Frank case has aroused keener interest in its details than possibly any other in the history of the state. Many have disagreed as to the position, and many who did not really question his guilt have disagreed as to the punishment that should be meted out. Some have insisted that the shadow of uncertainty should at least weigh in favor of the imprisonment instead of the death penalty.

Men have frequently differed on these matters in other cases, and no evil was imputed to either for so doing. It seems inconceivable that a different spirit should have been aroused by the noted Frank case, and we have been loth to believe that it does exist; yet our candidate friends who signed the petition to change the death sentence of Frank to life imprisonment are met with the charge that in so doing they have placed themselves without the respect and confidence of those who did not sign it.

Can a more horrible condition be imagined? We think not.

The list of Bulloch county signers is published in full in this issue. On it are only a few names, for the reason that the petition was carried by only one man, whose other business allowed him only a few minutes of each day to pass it. Yet this list contains the names of many representatives of the county as good as are in Bulloch county or elsewhere. Glancing over the list, one will note that they are the same signatures which are frequently first appended when a needy person presents an appeal for aid of any kind. Let a house be burned, and these names are to be found on the subscription list in relieving the distress. Let a fellow countryman be overtaken in a fault, and these same names are to be seen on a petition for his pardon.

Within the past few years citizens of Bulloch county, convicted of crimes against the state and incarcerated in jail or on the chain gang, have been able to enlist the sympathy of these same signers in their behalf with good effect. Personal letters have been written to the governors of the state in behalf of men convicted of crimes committed against the law of the state, and the relatives and friends of these same men are now condemning as unworthy those who respect those who did the same thing in behalf of mercy for the condemned Frank. "Blessed are the merciful," they argued when their own kin were to be the recipients of mercy. Now he that would show mercy is beneath their respect. Men who have asked and received charity—cash contributed to replace a lost animal, to rebuild a burned house, to buy food for the hungry—are looking with scorn upon their former benefactors because, forsooth, they signed a petition to spare the life of a man condemned to death on the testimony of a disreputable negro.

The Times holds no brief for the defense of any candidate now seeking the votes of the people as it has no concern in the election or defeat of any man attacked for signing the petition to commute the Frank sentence, but it holds that all men are vitally interested in good citizenship and friendship among neighbors. It holds that whatever may have been believed for or against the condemned Jew is not sufficient to justify the condemnation of his fellow man. Those men who

WHAT OF CHRISTIANITY?

Infidelity never raised a man or a woman from sin. It never took a drunkard from the gutter, a gambler from his cards, or the fallen from a life of shame. It never found a man of course or brutal in life, and character, and made of him a kind husband and father. It never went into the heathen lands among the morally degraded and lifted them out of their degradation to a high state of civilization. It has never written down languages, translated literature or prepared text books, or planted schools, or established seminaries and colleges. It has never founded hospitals for the sick or homes for the helpless. What discoveries has it made? Has it added anything to human happiness? Does it bring one ray of comfort to the chamber of death? The religion of Jesus has done this, and more, too. "The tree is known by its fruits."

With Governor Harris and Dr. Hardman both in the field waging an active campaign, it may be expected that state politics will be warming up a bit shortly.

A Georgia exchange complains that the movement started among the ladies a year ago to broom cotton prices, has been abandoned—they have gone back to wearing silk hose.

FATHER AND SON

(Morning News.)

There has been enough written about the proper relationship between father and son to fill a library, but the great deal of it consists of theories which should not be applied at all, and there are fathers all over the land who are asking themselves what is the best thing they can do to regain control of the wayward son and save him from a life of idleness and shame.

The answer is not to be found in books, and there is no single answer which would fit every case. In many instances the question has arisen because the father forgot he himself was a boy a few years back and is unable to see and understand the boy's viewpoint, which sometimes is perverted. If the father in every case could visualize himself as a boy again, look out on the world and its problems as the boy sees it, and we have been loth to believe that it does exist; yet our candidate friends who signed the petition to change the death sentence of Frank to life imprisonment are met with the charge that in so doing they have placed themselves without the respect and confidence of those who did not sign it.

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This Wisconsin father had been reared in the causes which made his boy a "worthless hound." Too many fathers reap the bitter harvest which comes from neglecting the cultivation of the love, confidence and respect of their sons at the age when they look upon the parent as the "biggest, best, and bravest man in the world."

This is true in Georgia as it is in Wisconsin.

"The pen is mightier than the sword." Wisconsin has done this. It has shown to the kings of England, Belgium, Italy and France have been able to do with their guns—he has kept Germany at a proper distance.

BULLOCH TIMES: STATESBORO, GEORGIA

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Kindness Done To Others

Is A Service To One's Self

(Copyright, 1911, by the Sunday American-Journal-Examiner.)

A picture, drawn by Homer Davenport, represents actual life and one of its incidents as seen by Davenport in a farm. The wife of the farmer, the mother of the boys, is in the middle of the picture, working as usual. She is bringing in a pail of milk from the barn, and on the way in, after milking the cow, she has chopped up an armful of wood for the stove.

She has still plenty to do. Her work will not end until the lights go out. And she will put them out when the farmer and the boys are all in bed.

Inside the house, as Davenport tells the story, the husband and his sons, all grown men, are asking themselves "What can we do for mother?"

One of them accidentally has remembered—that she has probably forgotten—that the next day will be her birthday. They are whispering among themselves, asking that they really ought to do something for mother on this important occasion.

Some years have passed since anybody remembered her birthday. Now it has been remembered and something appropriate must be done.

Mother, who knows nothing about it, busies herself as usual chopping wood and milking the cow. Just before she enters the house one of the men has hit upon a magnificent idea, which meets instant, enthusiastic approval.

"That old ax of mother's is all chipped and blunt. She can hardly cut with it any more," says the man with the brilliant idea. "Let's get mother a new ax."

Mother goes in; nothing is said. But on the next day, to her intense surprise, she finds beside the woodpile a new ax, very sharp and shiny, the blade silver, the thick top of the blade faintly gilded.

Her proud husband and sons tell her that this is a birthday present. The poor old woman, so used to neglect and hard work, is delighted and overcomes joy at the wonderful present—although it is nothing in the world but an invitation for her to go ahead and chop more wood.

Davenport knows the men that bought the new ax "for mother." He draws the picture to impress upon fathers and sons and brothers the cold brutality with which they accept and calmly ignore devotion and the affection given them so willingly and taken as a matter of course.

When the old woman in the picture dies there will be loud lamentation at the funeral. The husband and the sons will indulge in noisy grief and they will be assured by their neighbors that they ought to be comforted and happy "because you always did everything for her."

Whereas the fact is that she always did everything for them, and all that they did for her was to get her the new ax so that she might go on chopping.

Many millions of men live quite contented with themselves who are in a class with the men that bought the new ax.

Not only the old women that milk the cows, chop the wood, bake the bread, make the beds, wash, scrub, sweep out, call the men in the morning and cook for the hired hands are neglected and sorrowful.

An old woman can be just as unhappy, living in the care of a son who gives her a fine home, fine automobile, plenty of servants, all the money she can spend, but who doesn't give himself or his affection.

It isn't the money you give or the presents you give that count in life, or that count when life is over.

Nothing counts except kindness, real affection and personal devotion.

Many mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters have given to their presents that hurt as a blow, because it was a present that took the place of affection.

DR. HIERS ACCOUNTING FOR HIS MOVEMENTS

(Continued from page 1.)

night at the Buckeye. "Saturday, collecting bills in Savannah, spent night at 'Buckeye' and Sunday morning Williams approached me again on the subject of buying the car, which had been discussed previously. It culminated in me purchasing the car from him, paying part cash and part in medicine thereafter. Williams also had an old car; a two-seated affair.

"Sunday morning about 8 o'clock I left Savannah, and before I had proceeded very far I came across Williams in the road, carrying one inner tube in his hand, and he asked me for a ride part of the way on the trip I was making toward Florida, where my family had gone, and where I had shipped my pig, including thirty-two head of pigs, near Miami. After we had proceeded some distance I queried Williams as to how far he expected to go with me and he said he believed he would go if agreeable.

"He continued with me until we reached Brunswick, and I went to the Southern Hotel to spend the night he left me, and I afterwards found he stayed in the garage. Next morning he went with me to Jacksonville, and there again spent the night in the garage. Continuing we went to St. Augustine, where a woman saw Williams, whom she undoubtedly knew, and who asked to go part of the distance, saying she lived at Fort Meyers. The two left me and that is the last I know of them.

"Circumstances seem to be against me, for it may be I have been caught with the goods, but if I have become the victim of a frame-up, I am absolutely innocent and I am sure that I can prove it with half a chance. I have been unable to communicate with my friends and consequently the stories that have been published all have been a presentation of one side of the affair. I haven't been in Augusta since the latter part of November, I have never used any other name than my own, and I am innocent."

In this way he concluded his story.—Augusta Chronicle, Jan. 30th.

THIS MAY INTEREST YOU
If you suffer with pains in your back or side, stiff and sore muscles or joints, or rheumatic aches, or have difficulty in kidney trouble such as puffing swelling under the eyes or deep disturbing bladder ailments, you should know that Foley Kidney Pills will benefit thousands in like condition. For sale by BULLOCH DRUG COMPANY.

WATSON WILL NOT RUN FOR CONGRESS
Augusta, Ga., Feb. 8.—Thos. E. Watson, in a statement made here Tuesday, denies that he has any intention of running for congress and states unequivocally that he will not announce next Saturday or at any other time.

Mr. Watson said he could not afford to run for congress, as his interests at Thompson were too large; that his circulation of the Weekly Jeffersonian was large and constantly growing, and that he felt he was a trustee for those who had invested their money in the Jeffersonian Publishing Company.

An Augusta paper published Tuesday on what it was stated was "reliable information" that Watson intended to announce next Saturday or at any other time.

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CALOMEL IS MERCURY! IT SICKENS! ACTS ON LIVER LIKE DYNAMITE

"Doddson's Liver Tonic" Starts Your Liver Better Than Calomel and Doesn't Salivate or Make You Sick.

Liver is the most important organ in the body. It is the great purifier of the blood. If it is diseased, the blood is impure, and the whole system suffers. Doddson's Liver Tonic is a powerful purifier of the blood, and a tonic for the liver. It is made of pure herbs, and is entirely safe. It will cure all liver troubles, and restore the liver to its normal state.

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Application for Guardianship

GEORGIA—Bulloch County. R. L. Fields having applied for the guardianship of the persons and property of A. J. Lewis, a minor child of the late Samuel Field, notice is hereby given that I will call on the first Monday in March, 1916.

For Leave to Sell Land. Paul B. Lewis, administrator of the estate of W. H. Howell, late of said county, deceased, having applied for leave to sell certain lands belonging to said deceased, notice is hereby given that said application will be heard at my office on the first Monday in March, 1916.

FOR LETTERS OF DISMISSION. GEORGIA—Bulloch County. H. B. Lee having applied for dismission of his guardianship of the estate of J. T. Lee, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given that said application will be heard at my office on the first Monday in March, 1916.

FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION. GEORGIA—Bulloch County. S. L. Miller having applied for letters of administration upon the estate of Wayne Parrish, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given that said application will be heard at my office on the first Monday in March, 1916.

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U. D. C. Department

U. D. C. TO OBSERVE GEORGIA DAY

Saturday, Feb. 12th Will be Properly Celebrated. The Bulloch county chapter U. D. C. will present to each school of the county a Georgia flag, on Georgia Day, February 12th. This is done in order that the children will know and love their state flag as they do the national flag.

The flag will be given the teachers at their meeting Saturday morning. We hope that every school of the county will be represented to accept the flag. Please read to the children the following history of the flag:

When the convention met at Savannah, 1777, to adopt a constitution, they also adopted a seal.

That convention was called by Archibald Bulloch, the president of the council of safety. The convention met in October, 1776, a committee was appointed to prepare a constitution and a state seal, and on Feb. 5, 1777, they met to have these recommendations presented and ratified.

The seal had on one side a scroll on which was engraved, "The Constitution of the State of Georgia," with the motto, "Pro Bono Publico." On the other side a ship in full sail, with the words: Deus nobis haec otia fecit.

This seal was changed Feb. 8, 1799, when Gov. James Jackson was in office. The constitution had been revised in October, 1798, and the adoption of the new seal followed. It was used for the first time July 4, 1799, and this is the great seal of Georgia which has been used ever since, unless we except those reconstruction days when Governor Bulloch had the executive seal, and Mrs. N. C. Barnett, the wife of the secretary of state hid the great seal under her house.

Governor Bulloch ordered a new seal, known as the "dog seal," and easily recognized as the man on the seal, which is the original represented Governor James Jackson, holds his sword in his left hand instead of his right.

Now, when the flag of Georgia was officially adopted it is not known. This much is known, however, that when Virginia, the mother colony, adopted her flag it was a solid blue ground with six stars.

Some of the states fell in line, using the same idea as Louisiana, Arkansas, Kentucky, etc. It is best fitting that the Joseph Habersham chapter, of Atlanta, be allowed to take the initiative in this matter, as it was through Mrs. William L. Peel and Miss Nina Hornady, of Atlanta, that John

Now we readily see that the flag we are now using is not the flag authorized by this act of the legislature, therefore an effort will be made through the Daughters of the American Revolution during the convention to have the legislature be asked to let Georgia have back her original flag—a blue field, with Georgia's coat of arms, and fall in line with the other colonies which have preserved their original flags—Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania and South Carolina.

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To The People of Bulloch County:

Since becoming a candidate for re-election to the office of Solicitor of the City Court of Statesboro, I have learned that my political enemies are fighting me on the ground that I signed the petition to commute the death sentence of Leo M. Frank to life imprisonment.

I am truly sorry that such an unreasonable issue has been injected into the campaign, and I have wondered whether it would be better to ignore it or answer it. After mature deliberation, I have decided that the issue should be met squarely and that the people should know just what this petition was and why so many Georgians signed it.

Those who wish to make capital of it almost invariably say: "It was a petition to PARDON Frank." This isn't true. It was simply a request to CONFINE HIM IN THE PENITENTIARY FOR LIFE, nothing more and nothing less. The people who signed it didn't wish to see him put to death ON CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE. They thought it might have been possible that Jim Conley, or someone else, committed the murder.

There are a great many people who are opposed to capital punishment under any circumstances. If you will attend the trial of any defendant charged with a capital offense in any of the courts of the State of Georgia you will see many jurors disqualified for this reason. These men don't believe in taking from a man that which God only can give. There are a great many others who are opposed to capital punishment ON CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE. These men don't believe in taking human life until witnesses appear on the stand and testify positively that they KNOW the defendant committed the crime. THEY WANT EYE WITNESSES. I, for one, am inclined to this latter belief. I don't believe in hanging any man, white or black, ON CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

In a great many of the States of the United States capital punishment has been abolished entirely. Georgia's sister State, Tennessee, has just recently abolished it. In Georgia, our own State, the judge trying the case may sentence a murderer to life imprisonment, if he so desires, IF HE HAS BEEN CONVICTED ON CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE. The law of the land admits, as every citizen of Bulloch County must admit, that circumstantial testimony is anything but infallible. Section number sixty-three of the Penal Code of Georgia reads as follows:

"The punishment for persons convicted of murder shall be death, but may be CONFINEMENT IN THE PENITENTIARY FOR LIFE in the following cases: If the jury trying the case shall so recommend, or IF THE CONVICTION IS FOUNDED SOLELY ON CIRCUMSTANTIAL TESTIMONY, the presiding judge may sentence to CONFINEMENT IN THE PENITENTIARY FOR LIFE. In the former case it is not discretionary with the judge; in the latter it is."

Since Frank was convicted on CIRCUMSTANTIAL TESTIMONY, a sentence of LIFE IMPRISONMENT WOULD HAVE BEEN JUST AS LEGAL AS THE DEATH SENTENCE, and under either sentence, the law would have been avenged.

I shall not discuss the merits of the Frank case, except to say that the men who signed the petition for commutation have never said that Frank was innocent. I have always thought that he should have been punished, but in view of the fact that there seemed to be a doubt as to who the real perpetrator of the crime was, and since he was convicted on CIRCUMSTANTIAL TESTIMONY, and for these reasons only, I thought the sentence of IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE should have been enforced.

Section number 1009 of the Georgia Code defines circumstantial evidence as follows:

"Indirect, or circumstantial, evidence is that which only tends to establish the issue by proof or various facts, sustaining, by their consistency, the hypothesis claimed."

Section number 1010 throws more light on the subject, and reads as follows:

"To warrant a conviction on circumstantial evidence, the proved facts must not only be consistent with the hypothesis of guilt, BUT MUST EXCLUDE EVERY OTHER REASONABLE HYPOTHESIS save that of the guilt of the accused."

By reading these various sections of the law we are brought face to face with the fact that not only men of today recognized the weakness of circumstantial testimony, but that our forefathers before us—the men who framed our laws—recognized it also.

It doesn't seem necessary to give my reasons for not being in favor of capital punishment on circumstantial evidence, but in passing I wish to call the attention of the people to a case that was tried in our own county of Bulloch. Several years ago a number of our citizens were tried for murdering a man who still lives in our midst. The circumstantial evidence against them was indeed strong. They were bound over to the Superior Court. CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE pointed directly to them, and accused them so strongly that almost every citizen in the county thought them guilty. In addition to this, a negro swore positively that he saw the body of the man, who now lives, dead and lying in the waters of a creek or branch. (There was negro testimony in the Frank case also.) This one case, which was tried right here in Statesboro, ought to be enough to convince us that CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE isn't proof enough on which to take human life.

Below are the names of a number of our citizens who asked that the sentence of Frank be commuted to life imprisonment. I have taken most of the names from a list published in the Augusta Chronicle. The last five names I have never seen in print, but the parties themselves have told me that they signed the petition, and I presume the list is correct. Read the list over and see who the men are. It is needless to comment on the worth and standing of these good citizens. They are personally known to all of you and no doubt every voter in Bulloch county has many friends on the list. We know them to be among our best people. All classes are represented, though the petition was circulated by but one man on the streets of Statesboro for a short while.

J. A. BRANNEN
W. B. JOHNSON
J. H. DONALDSON
DR. M. M. LIVELY
HINTON BOOTH
DR. R. L. DURRENCE
A. E. JONES
A. E. FIELD
WALTER FLETCHER
D. B. RIGDON
J. L. RENNIE
DR. J. B. CONE
R. L. FASCHAL
FRANCIS B. HUNTER

J. B. LEE
J. B. LEE
J. A. McDOUGALD
T. D. COOK
E. F. DONALDSON
J. W. WILLIAMS
J. R. RAY
A. E. FIELD
WALTER FLETCHER
D. B. RIGDON
J. L. RENNIE
DR. J. B. CONE
R. L. FASCHAL
FRANCIS B. HUNTER

J. C. JONES
W. T. ROACH
H. T. ANDERSON
BROOKS WILSON
R. H. KINGERY
B. E. SORRIER
REMER BARNES
D. B. TURNER
JOHN WILCOX
J. W. FRANKLIN
PAUL FRANKLIN
W. C. PARKER
J. D. LANGSTON
E. L. SMITH

W. M. GOULD
G. C. KIRKLAND
GEORGE P. LIVELY
A. E. TEMPLES
WALTER BROWN
W. L. HALL
A. M. DEAL
C. H. SUDDATH
HOMER C. PARKER
W. H. KENNEDY
F. D. OLIPHANT
J. G. WATSON
C. E. MANN
D. C. BEASLEY
T. E. KING

J. S. KENAN
MARK LIVELY
S. C. BOROUGHS
M. SELIGMAN
D. FRIEDMAN
W. E. PARSONS
J. N. SHEAROUSE
J. GRADY SMITH
J. T. BROWN
L. M. MIKELL
B. A. TRAPPEN
C. E. MANN
BRUCE DONALDSON
HOWELL CONE

On the list you will note the names of men who have represented Bulloch county in both houses of the Georgia Legislature. You will see the names of men who have held the offices of sheriff, clerk, treasurer and solicitor. You will observe the names of men who have served as mayor, councilmen and recorder of the city of Statesboro. Many of these men made enviable records while in office. I shall now ask you some questions. Are these men any different today than they were before they signed this Frank petition? Would they make as good officers today as they have made in the past? Should they be disqualified always been; if they would make as good public servants now as they have made heretofore; and if they shouldn't be disqualified from holding office in the future; is it fair to kick ME out of office because I signed the same petition?

There are about ten thousand men in Georgia who saw this Frank case as I saw it. These petitions were circulated all over the state. If this is an issue in Bulloch county, it must become an issue in the state of Georgia at large. Shall we, the people of Bulloch county, meet this issue squarely and say by our ballots that we believe in according to every man the right to his own opinion, and the privilege of expressing that opinion, either orally or in writing, as he may see fit, or shall we dodge the issue and say at the ballot box, where our verdict will be recorded and published to all the world, that we do not believe in that freedom which is guaranteed to every citizen both by the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the state of Georgia.

SHALL WE SAY TO THE WORLD THAT AN OFFICER OF THE COUNTY OF BULLOCH, WHO WAS SERVING HIS FIRST TERM IN OFFICE, WHO WAS NOT CHARGED WITH INEFFICIENCY, WHO WAS NOT CHARGED WITH BEING UNFAITHFUL TO THE TRUST IMPOSED IN HIM, AND WHO WAS NOT CHARGED WITH NEGLIGENCE OF DUTY, WAS TURNED OUT OF OFFICE AND REPLACED BY ANOTHER MAN SIMPLY BECAUSE OUR PEOPLE HAVE SEEN FIT TO DIFFER AMONG THEMSELVES RELATIVE TO THE MANNER OF PUNISHING A MAN CONVICTED OF A CRIME IN THE CITY OF ATLANTA, 250 MILES AWAY?

I shall await with patience until this question is answered on the ninth day of March, believing firmly that sane, thoughtful and sober men will stand the test and that the question will be answered as it should be.

In conclusion, let me say this: If in order to be the prosecuting officer of the county of Bulloch, I am to be deprived of those inalienable rights and privileges, which are the inheritance of all free-born American citizens, such as the right to vote as I may see fit, the right to worship God according to dictates of my own heart and conscience; and if I must give up such private life, where all men are equal, and where we can meet each other face to face, as MEN, and not as CRINGING COWARDS AND LYING HYPOCRITES.

Yours for clean and fair politics,

HOMER C. PARKER

MANY DISFRANCHISED BY TAX EXECUTIONS

NAMES WILL BE STRICKEN FROM VOTERS LISTS BY REGISTRARS.

Many perfectly good men in Bulloch county are going to find themselves disqualified from voting in the coming primary unless something very important is attended to promptly. That important thing is the payment of taxes for the year 1915.

The registration books will close tomorrow. After that time the lists will be turned over to the registrars for purging. Those who are behind for last year's taxes will be stricken, unless they make payment before the registrars complete their work.

Now, that emphasizes the need for prompt action, doesn't it?

In passing, it might be well to state that this number is not inconsiderable. The delinquent list originally contained more than 1,900 defaulters. Possibly a few hundred have since paid; but it is a safe estimate that a thousand are still behind. Most of these are voters. Somebody is going to lose some good votes on this score. It might be well for our candidate friends to get in behind their delinquent supporters before the day of grace is past.

CONSENTS TO ALLOW NAME ON OHIO BALLOT

HOWEVER, PRESIDENT IS UNWILLING TO ENTER ANY CONTEST FOR NOMINATION.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.—President Wilson today consented formally for the first time to the use of his name as a presidential candidate in the coming campaign. At the same time he declared he was "entirely unwilling to enter into any contest" for renomination. This definition of the President's attitude in line with the plans of his political associates, is expected to bring into the open the campaign being made in his favor throughout the country.

Mr. Wilson's declaration was made in a letter to the Ohio secretary of state, who had written that candidates for delegates from that state to the national convention must signify their choice for President by Feb. 25 and that no presidential candidates could be named in that connection without their consent.

In several other states where no such requirements are imposed Mr. Wilson's name already has been placed on primary ballots, and his friends generally have taken it for granted that he would be a candidate if convinced there was any considerable popular demand for it.

IT IS A NEW DAY

A new day has come. The man who relies upon his own ability—who feels safe conducting his affairs by antiquated methods—who does not know the benefits he could make his own—such a man is falling behind. He is failing to make progress because he fails to use the machinery of a bank that will help him.

On the other hand, the man who makes the use of his bank grows because he is preparing to take advantage of every opportunity. He accumulates through the bank his money, his needs, or by credit, which he has built at the bank, he can borrow when opportunity offers a profitable use of funds.

Start with the First National Bank. Your future is very largely what you make it.

Men who realize that they must have financial aid such as is afforded by this institution start with an advantage that is of utmost importance and without which they would be seriously handicapped.

First National Bank
Statesboro, Ga.

BRITAIN CALLS OUT ALL UNMARRIED MEN

London, Feb. 14.—An official proclamation calling up the remaining single men under the Derby plan and the military service act was posted today.

The call to the colors will have the effect of enrolling all single men of military age who have not been exempted.

FIGHT ON PROHIBITION JUST BEGUN, IS BELIEF

LIQUOR INTERESTS PLAN TO REPEAL THE PRESENT PROHIBITION LAWS.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 12.—If the prohibition members of the Georgia legislature, or the prohibitionists outside of the legislature, have an idea that the opponents of prohibition have given up the fight and are prepared to accept elimination of the liquor traffic after May 1, they are much mistaken. The opponents of prohibition are neither dead nor sleeping, but they are very much alive and they are not nearly so inactive as surface appearances might indicate. On the contrary they are about as active as a swarm of bees in a hive and they are going to be heard from when the time comes. Everybody in Atlanta who knows anything about political affairs is aware of the fact that the liquor interests are represented in this city by one of the most astute political agents that ever operated in the United States.

They are aware of the further fact that this agent maintains headquarters in one of the principal hotels in the city; that he is in daily conference with political friends from over the state; that he knows Georgia politicians from A to Z and back again, and that he is preparing to take his act into the state; that he knows Georgia politicians from A to Z and back again, and that he is preparing to take his act into the state; that he knows Georgia politicians from A to Z and back again, and that he is preparing to take his act into the state.

There are a thousand farmers in Bulloch county who can raise ten hogs for market who are not now doing so. This would mean ten thousand hogs. They would easily be worth an average of \$8 apiece, making \$80,000. If these ten thousand men—\$80 for each man. Then, there are a hundred men who can raise a hundred hogs for a packing plant. Another \$80,000 to be divided between one hundred men—\$800 each. Now, that is a low estimate. There are twenty farmers who would raise five hundred hogs each if there was a market, making another ten thousand hogs worth \$80,000—\$4,000 for each of these big farmers. Now, this is not an exaggeration. They have these hogs raised and sold in Bulloch county would mean \$240,000 in cash turned loose here which we do not now get. It would help everybody—the man who raises hogs as well as the fellow who runs a newspaper. Add to this the \$10,000 lost this year, and we have an even quarter of a million dollars! Now, that is easily made, isn't it? Figure it out for yourself. Then decide what you want to do about the packing plant.

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In short, it is evident to a political observer with half an eye to see what happens in front of him that the prohibition fight has just begun in Georgia, and that the most important development in the

\$10,000 LOSS TO BULLOCH FARMERS

BACON LOST THIS YEAR WOULD PAY INTEREST ON PACKING PLANT.

Mr. H. T. Jones, one of the leading farmers of this county, was in this office Tuesday, and spoke enthusiastically of the need of a packing plant for Statesboro. "We must have something to save our meat," he said. "I have lost more than \$100 worth this year, and many of my neighbors have lost as much. I am ready to take stock to get a packing plant started."

Asked to make an estimate on the probable loss to Bulloch county farmers, he said that \$10,000 would be a low estimate. "I am probably too low in my estimate; certainly not too high. There are probably a hundred farmers who have lost as much as Mr. Jones, and many smaller farmers have lost lesser amounts. One citizen tells us that he has lost the hams from eighteen hogs; another lost most of the joints from over thirty. Computed at a fair valuation, these would bring \$100 each."

These figures may be taken as a basis for an estimate from which we see that the meat lost in Bulloch county since Christmas would pay interest on the amount required to build a packing plant. Taking \$100,000 as the amount needed for the plant, we find that the loss to our framers is ten per cent of that amount. Few investments pay better than ten per cent, and many pay less. Not only, then, would it pay from the standpoint of saving, but a farmer who loses his hams and three hogs more than is needed for his family use, could find ready cash market for them, and would be able to raise a little cash at a time of year when there is now usually little to be had.

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There will be a debate at Tyson Grove School next Saturday evening at eight o'clock. Subject: "Resolved That the South was justified in seceding from the Union." The speakers are for the affirmative W. E. Elmore, Col. J. R. Cannon; negative Harrison Olliff, Carl Hodges. The public is cordially invited to attend.

fight, outside of the actual enactment of the new legislation, are yet to take place.

A legislature and a governor and solicitors and judges and members of congress are to be elected this year, and it will not be very long before things will be happening at a most lively and interesting rate in the political arena of the state.

WOULD FIGHT BOOZE LIKE CARRIE NATION

MACON MINISTER SAYS PEOPLE SHOULD TAKE LAWS INTO OWN HANDS.

Macon, Feb. 15.—Advocating the tactics of Carrie Nation, the famous saloon smasher, of the west, unless the authorities take action and put an end to the liquor business in Macon, Rev. W. N. Ainsworth, pastor of Mulberry Street Methodist church, in a statement furnished The Macon News this afternoon calls on the people of the city to join in a demand that the law be enforced.

Dr. Ainsworth's statement is the result of the killing last night of Rosa Lee Eubanks, the young girl who was on her way home from work. Dr. Ainsworth says the hour for action has come. The doctor charges that the mayor and council and the police know that liquor is being sold in Macon in open violation of the law and that unless the authorities put an end to the sale of whisky at once he suggests that the men and women of the city take matters into their own hands and enforce the law like Carrie Nation did several years ago. Dr. Ainsworth's statement in full is as follows:

Last night's astounding tragedy, in which an innocent young woman lost her life at the hands of a drunk and frenzied man ought to call every man in Macon to his feet. The fact has struck the hour; it is time for action. I do not mean against the man—he is in the hands of the law and our courts will mete our solemn justice in the case—but against this red-handed liquor business and those who support and protect it.

"The frenzied man who snuffed out this young woman's life, while she was peacefully returning to her home after a day of honest toil, was fresh from the fair of the tiger."

"The car from which he snuffed out this young woman's life was loaded and stocked in a certain upstairs room for months and everybody knows it."

"The mayor knows it. The council knows it. The police know it. They have been allowing the popular resentment of the killing."

Miss Eubanks, who was popular here, was the daughter of H. H. Eubanks. She has been employed as stenographer and cashier by the Williams Manufacturing Company. Shortly before she was shot Miss Eubanks left the home of F. W. Williams to go to her home. There she was to dress for a Valentine party to be given by the Philaetha class of which she was a member.

No word was uttered by the girl after she was shot, and her death occurred within a few minutes.

"It is time for this thing to stop. If the authorities will do it let them act and act quickly. If they are still disposed to quibble, and wait and wink, then it is time for the brave men and women of this city to demand that these joints shall close and see to it in the spirit of Carrie Nation that their demand is obeyed."

"The Law Enforcement League will meet tonight. Let all women's clubs and orders and churches and societies and fearless men get ready. The death of Rosa Eubanks must be avenged in the death of the liquor business in Macon."

Jim Conley Fined \$25.75.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 15.—Jim Conley, the famous negro witness in the Frank case, who testified that Frank killed Mary Phagan and that he helped Frank hide the body in the basement of the pencil factory, was arraigned before the recorder yesterday on a charge of beating his wife and was fined \$25.75. It was the second time Jim has been fined for the same offense since his enforced marriage in recorder's court three months ago.

TO COMPLETE SENTENCE AFTER SIXTEEN YEARS

Dublin, Ga., Feb. 12.—Charles Swint, a negro, was put to work on the Laurens county convict farm Friday to complete a twenty-year sentence imposed on him in 1898 for burglary and assault to murder.

He served two years of this sentence and escaped. For the past sixteen years he has lived in Florida and Georgia under the name of Willie Bell, has married and has one child. He was captured at Evergreen by Detective F. L. Curry. He is now about 45 years of age, and has eighteen years to serve.

SHOT FIRED FROM AN A TO KILLS MACON GIRL

RECKLESS MOTORIST FIRES WILDLY WHILE RIDING THROUGH STREETS.

Macon, Ga., Feb. 14.—Miss Rosa Lee Eubanks, 16-year-old Macon girl, was tonight fatally shot as she was walking along Second street en route to her home. The bullet, fired from an automobile which sped by at a rate estimated at forty miles an hour, pierced the heart of the girl and she succumbed while being taken to a hospital. J. A. Brannan, well known young man about town, was placed in jail charged with the shooting. His brother-in-law, Riddick by name, who was with him, admitted that Brannan did the shooting. He was endeavoring to take Brannan home, he said, as the young man was intoxicated and had previously fired two shots in Wall street alley.

Brannan, it is stated, was not even acquainted with the girl who was killed. No statement from him was obtained, it being said that he was in no condition to talk.

Feeling ran high for a time following the killing of Miss Eubanks, and there was fear of serious trouble. The identity of the man in the car from which the shot was fired was not immediately established, and the affair for a while had the aspects of a murder mystery. In a short time, however, Riddick's statement cleared the situation, though very lightly allaying the popular resentment of the killing.

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SWIFT COMPANY FERTILIZER WORKS are making potash mixtures. See Homer and Bill Simmons for prices.

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Are You Keeping

Up Your Account

Many people start an account and let it go at that. It's a good thing to make that start at the Sea Island Bank, but unless you keep it up it will make no more abiding impression upon your success than a shadow upon a field of corn.

If you bank money while you earn it, you will have money when you can't earn it.

The Sea Island Bank

TREAT YOUR FAMILY to the WINTER FESTIVAL